



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## BUBONIC PLAGUE IN MAURITIUS.

Telegrams from the governor of Mauritius state that during the week ended September 24, 1903, there were 47 cases of bubonic plague in the island, 39 fatal; and 19 cases, 54 deaths, during the week ended October 8.

## JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama—Plague persists.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports October 9 as follows: Week ended October 3, 1903. Two vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 107 crew and 151 passengers, were inspected.

For the above period infectious diseases were reported in Yokohama as follows: Enteric fever, 10 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, no deaths; diphtheria (doubtful), 1 case, 1 death; plague, 3 cases, no deaths; dysentery, 16 cases, 4 deaths. Two additional cases of pest have been reported in the press since October 3, but no new infected foci have developed.

Week ended October 10, 1903. Eight vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 726 crew and 1,117 passengers, were inspected, 231 steerage passengers were bathed, and 327 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the above period includes the following: Cholera, 1 case, 1 death; enteric fever, 10 cases, 3 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; plague, 1 case, 0 deaths; doubtful plague, 1 case, 1 death; dysentery, 3 cases, 0 deaths.

The above-noted case of cholera is the first reported in this city during the present year. The patient resided in an outlying district of the city quite remote from the center of shipping activity. It is not believed probable that the case is other than a sporadic one. Cholera cases have been reported from a number of localities in Japan during the present season, but nowhere has the disease assumed anything like an epidemic character.

Plague seems to remain a fixture in Yokohama. No new foci of infection have, however, recently developed.

*Would-be passengers recommended for rejection.*

On steamship <i>Coptic</i> , for Honolulu.....	62
On steamship <i>Tosa Maru</i> , for Seattle.....	5
On steamship <i>America Maru</i> , for San Francisco.....	15
On steamship <i>America Maru</i> , for Honolulu.....	67

## MEXICO.

*Report from Progreso.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended October 31, 1903. Present officially estimated population, about 8,000. Number of deaths during the week, 3. Prevailing diseases, none. One case of yellow fever reported last week still in the lazaretto, but convalescing. The three deaths were from meningitis, swamp fever, and gastro-enteritis. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Merida still infected with yellow fever, there being 10 to 15 cases in lazaretto, and 2 or 3 deaths during week from the fever.